LARGEST Morning Circulation West of New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

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VOLUME XLVII. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

SCHNEIDER ON THE RACK.

THE SHOE-BOX MYSTERY.

FAR TOO MANY EMPLOYES.

DANIEL MANNING RESIGNS.

THE FISHERY DISPUTES.

A NON-CONCURRENT CONFERENCE UPON ARBITRATION.

An Amendment to the Original Bill Offered Regarding the Fisheries to the Alaska Boundary—Senate Would Submit Question to a Board of Commissioners Consisting of Members of American Fishing Vessels—Other Provisions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—[Special.]—There was an interesting meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee today to act on the Fisheries bills before it. These bills are the House measure, the original Senate bill, the bill suggested by Secretary Hay, and the substitute for them all proposed by Senators Fairbanks and Turner. The latter bill was the one which was finally agreed upon. It is a combination of the Senate bill and the Hay bill, with some changes. The Senate bill provides for the appointment of a commission of six members, three to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the governor of Alaska, one by the governor of Washington, one by the governor of Oregon, and one by the governor of California. The duties of this commission are to investigate the fisheries in the waters adjacent to the Alaska boundary line, and to report to the President of the United States, who shall then submit the facts and report to the Canadian government. The commission is to meet with a like commission appointed by the Canadian government whenever the latter shall think the facts and reports of the commission of the United States are not sufficient. The commission is

BOSTON SECURES KELLY.

THE KING COLUMBUS BALL-PLAYER SECURED BY CHICAGO.

The Thousand Dollars Said to Have Been Paid to Secure the Privilege of Signing Him Only to Be Made Capitals of the Club—A Dragging Match with Mere Question Over Mr. Paul—The Amateur Skate Race—Ice Yachting Association.

Queen Mab, Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The Boston club has purchased the release of Michael J. Kelly from the Chicago club, paying therefor $10,000, and this famous ball player has signed to Treasurer Billings of the Boston club for the season of 1887. The negotiations between Treasurer Billings and Spalding have been pending for a month past to a quiet a degree that no one except those two and the famous ballplayer himself have been taking part. Early August Spalding informed the representatives of the Chicago club that he would not be willing to sign Kelly for next season, and Billings regarded the announcement and acted forthwith to secure the services of Kelly without further delay. Billings met Kelly and Spalding in Chicago last week, and they began to argue for an hour and a half. Kelly stood out for $5,000 for the season, but finally he agreed to accept the proposition of the negotiators until he was put in the Bridge at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and then accepting the Billings proposal the arrangements were soon made. Kelly then left for Chicago, and Billings returned to Boston. Saturday night or New York early in April.

Challenge from an Oshkosh Man.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—A. Bernard of Oshkosh, Wis., today challenged W. C. Lake of Rockford, Ill., to a game of billiards, three hundred of London artificial rules for one thousand dollars, the battle to take place within five days, and Bridge Bros. Saloon of Memphis, Tenn., Bernard and Lake are professional players and sporting.

SQUASH.

The Junior Court at Yale Sets a Challenge—The Yacht Race.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 14.—[Special.]—The junior court authorized what would have proved to be an exhibition fifty-yard squash. Harris is awaiting the visit Stephen Tory took their duty out of the battle. Hitch has not covered with, he. When they were encouraging a little shooting between of the Yale team before the shot he was engaged to balance the ice and began to race. In the eight seconds and the contest ended not and close to the last set to Harris count here 9, Hitch 4, Harris 9, Hitch 4, Harris 9, Hitch 4, Harris

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION (FOUR PAGES).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1887.

The Archbishop of Cuba are being strengthened.

Unusual activity is reported at the Iron-clad Bulletin.

Calvin Brainerd resigned as Secretary of the Treasury yesterday.

Sarsaparilla Wilcox will have an election excitement next Saturday.

The Ute Indians in Dakota are threatening to make a French-Canadian war.

Congress has given to France permission to exchange Egypt for remains of the Nile.

Chile is massing troops in Tarapaca and Bolivia is busy in the manufacture of Bolivian.

Pasteur has secured her diplomatic relations with Sweden and Honduras to boot-heel them.

Samuel S. Cox, of New York, was yesterday confirmed to be Secretary of Legation at the City of Mexico.

Susan A. Flynn has sold to S. A. Eliot, for $30,000, the 147 feet on Wabash avenue, 99 feet north of Eighteenth street.

Gov. Hoyt, the Senator-elect from Wyoming, was in the floor of the United States Senate yesterday and was introduced to Gen. Van Buren.

The President has vetoed the act appropriating $400,000 a year to provide arms and equipments for the militia to become a law without his signature.

The eighteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken in the West Virginia Legislature yesterday. There was no break in the majority.

Mr. Lovejoy presented a memorial to the Senate yesterday from the Illinois House of Representatives in favor of preserving salt deeds over 30 years of age.

The Sub-Committee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee has presented its report on the Nicaragua bill, recommending the acceptance of the Senate and the Ammen bills.

Gen. John Lawler has resigned as Chief Superintendent of the railway mail service, and Thomas E. Hall, Chief Clerk of the Post-Office Department, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

It seems to be agreed in Washington that the phrase in the Dorth bill in regard to Gresham Park, concerning the case for the Soldiers' Home, means the views of a majority of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The Senate yesterday took up and debated the bill reported by Mr. Cameron to increase the naval establishment, but as it struck a road against setting aside the unfinished business, being the Mahe Tehuantepec bill, so as to get into the naval appropriation measure Saddlebagger observed, "as a party going down to the Naval Ball," that he was a mind to shut that the American people preferred to take up the Mahe Tehuantepec bill to doing that which Americus equipment demanded toward the construction of the navy.

A Washington paper declares that there is "some talk of trade" between Mr. Cleveland and Gen. Sherman, by which the latter is to go to Chicago, for the use of $5 more per $5 pounds. This must be an interesting piece of news to the men in this city who had to pay $5 more for the privilege of driving the same load of property over a few blocks little more than two miles in length.

It is also true that the proprietors of such establishments as Jacksonville Exposition should be dropped by the gang too speculative at the Custom-house.

Secretary Whitney has issued an order to the Chronicle for the drainage scheme now on through to Lockport. Then the entire district covers to the municipalities concerned. This is surely preferable to the Dorth scheme of an overlapping board building.

(3) The board whose work he report. It would saddle the cost on all property within the drainage scheme in proportion to the general assessment without any regard to benefits. The Servicemen of Cicero, Jefferson, Norwood Park, Lyons, the county ridges of Lake, Evanston, and Lake View, which would derive little or no benefit from the drainage scheme, would be fat board for increasing the property of Chicago and the several suburbs immediately surrounding. But, after all, the main benefits of the scheme will be the carrying off of the Chicago sewage and that of the immediate suburbs into the Desplaines River, and thence into the Illinois and the Mississippi. Chicago, the northern half of Lake, the northwestern part of Hyde Park, the northern and western half of Lake View, and portions of Cicero might be taken for special assessment purposes for the drainage scheme. The assessments in territory within the present Chicago district are localized to any visible degree levels, of course, be merely nominal. The lands that are located within the district would be considerably and the owners lands greatly benefited, and they should bear a portion of the general assessment; but the bulk of the cost would fall on the other property nearly in proportion to the value of property, as all Chicago would be benefited by a thorough, ample, complete drainage system that would carry off its sewage and render the river pure, or a great deal of water would do.

The Dorth bill gives no such a latitude for expense. There is a board, (2) constitutional it would therefore encourage jobbery and tend to prolong the consideration of the work so as to provide for places for favorites of the "board" and for lawsuits and, as more generally in building water-works and sewers, increasing vastly more than the bids and city laying water mains and pipes, and increasing sewers. It would be a city run by a board, placed on top of the municipality, which would devour the substance of the people for years to come.

Now, the Winston plan, on the contrary, is simple and easily understood. There is no new piece to constitutionality. It is based on a provision of the Constitution specially framed in reference to drainage and adopted by a vote of the people in 1870. It deals with drainage alone. It provides that sanitary shall be taken on the benefits derived, all things considered. There can be no injustice, as no appeal can be made to the county for redress if any owner thinks he is assessed too highly. The assessments under which the drainage is done will pass out of existence with the completion of the work. The cost shall not exceed $5,000,000, and the assessments can be spread over a series of years. With such the scheme can be constructed immediately after the bill becomes law. There is no doubt as to which scheme should be preferred. Dorth's plan is not of the question, as it would be overwhelmingly voted down when the bill would come to be submitted to popular suffrage.

DECLINE OF TRADE-UNION METHODS.

The report of the Socialistic view of trade-union methods, as expressed at the Pittsburgh meeting, was well worth perusing. It shows why the Socialists and trade-unionists have so much difficulty in affiliating. It must be said, also, that the methods which the Socialists offer as substitutes show with some clearness why trade-unions are not ready to go over to Socialism. The Socialists show that the failure of the trade-union executive system and, then offer one far more fallacious, impracticable, and ruinous.

Still the Socialistic criticism of the trade-union executive methods is sound, and having as much sense in one direction, it is difficult to see why they have so little to offer. In whatever they argue that when the trade-unions affirm that no one has the right to work for wages unless he is a member of a "union" they are wrong. They hold that "union men" have no legal or moral right to prevent non-union men from entering trades or procuring employment and during the last bargains they can for their labor, and that "when laborers undertake to say who shall or who shall not be employed by a proprietor they accept a practice as contrary to which every employer would if he had that "certain laborers should work for him against their will"; that "the man who joins himself to a union cannot be a captive and the man who has been refused admission to a union or cannot pay the assessments has still has a right to live"; and that "the Socialists cannot sustain the trade-union men in their efforts to crush a few fellow-men, even though the union men get in turn crushed by the State." If these are the real sentiments of the Socialists, the Tribune is glad to find them advocating measures which are upheld by all law-abiding people and by all workingmen who believe in justice, fair-dealing, and personal rights.

Equally true is the Socialistic assertion that the skilled will not attach men or work, but only those who are advantageous men who "want to work, and that no Mayor can be elected who will hold the union or "soldier while workmen have non-workers or destroy wealth." Having given them for us the right road it is a little remarkable that the Socialists do not take more of their own medicine. They appear capable of giving the trade-unionists very sound and excellent advice, while the natural element among them encourages reform by general destruction and ruin. They point out to the workingmen the folly of pursuing unfavorable methods, but urge them to adopt a Socialistic system which annihilates personal liberty and would make a State puppet of every one of them and crush out every motive of personal independence. If the enthusiastic reporters at their meeting are genuine fools are they the most benighted of all human creatures.

WHAT IS A CHAPS?

Judge Blodgett has sustained the demurrer to the first suit brought against the Tax-ring by Albert G. Walker, and allowed the plaintiff twenty days in which to amend his declaration. It will be remembered that in this case the plaintiff, a Connecticut lawyer, instituted a proceeding in "The Payne Brothers' Case and the United States Senate," in the course of which he charged or implied very strongly that Gen. Logan had been elected to the Senate from Illinois by fraud and bribery. In entering this suit and the charge against Gen. Logan The Tribune spoke of it as "plainly the offspring of a crank," and Mr. Walker thereupon brought suit for $50,000 damages, averring that the use of the term in question had cost his employment as a lawyer and the loss of large royalties as a work he had written on the law of patents. Judge Blodgett holds that this is not enough; that the plaintiff must assert his privileges and allege special damages and personal loss; that he must show specifically who refused to buy his book or declined to engage him as a lawyer because he had been characterized a "crank" (for charging Gen. Logan). In other words, the court held that the term is not actionable per se, and the plaintiff must have special damages resulting from its employment to its utterance. Furthermore, Judge Blodgett held that the word cut into safety on Mr. Walker's account from the natural standpoint, but that the pamphlet itself could be considered in evidence, as that it might be the subsequent relation it was to fact the word of a "crank" is not. As Mr. Walker is acting as his own lawyer in this case, and as he avers that his work on patents was very successful, it must be that he would better informed as regard to the use of legal terms than as regard to the use of that. There will be much curiosity to see the proceedings when they are amended in accordance with Judge Blodgett's requirements.

SALTS VS. POTASH SUPPLIES YOKED.

Testimony has been adduced by the Industry Committee of the House yesterday to keep the arguments of various dispatches representing philanthropical institutions of the State in favor of the establishment of industrial and reformatory institutions by the State at a cost of from $400,000 to $1,000,000. This, of course, means not only the immediate expenses of their erection and furnishing, but their yearly support for all time to come. It will mean a numerous army of well-paid, well-fed officials and the encouragement of the most lazy of vagabonds. The advocates of the first one will be necessarily behind the scenes figure, and will be under the lash of jobbery and corruption. Reformatories are the creatures of private charity. In case of the State of Ohio the reformatories are the creatures of private charity. In case of the State of Ohio the reformatories are considered on the British plan, the State aiding where proper and necessary. "Invited charities" is a significant phrase in England and Scotland. Any charitable or reformatory institution pronounced and conducted by reputable private officers is classed under this head, and when friends and relatives are unable to pay for the support of the victims of poverty or neglect or physical danger an institution similar to the St. Luke's Hospital, Lying-in Asylum, Protestant Orphan Asylum, or Graham Boulevard Hospital is of the State's institutions, that the State pays it, and pays for their maintenance. This is the plan adopted in Europe in reference to reformatories. The reformatories Prison Association of Ohio, of which the Rev. [illegible] is President, has [illegible] the Good Shepherd, the school at Feben-ville, and even the Washingtonian Home are mentioned as the principle. Persons under age are sent both to the three first mentioned institutions, and the reasons from which they are sent are based mostly for their maintenance. The officers are one-tenth, the institutions were established, by private charity. The single exception has been observed in this work. Mr. Alfred H. Mason, in a recent communication to The Tribune, showed that the appeals to material in the erection and maintenance of those private institutions, on solicitations according to the number of inmates, was less than 1 per cent of the cost of the Cook County public institutions. If every Cook County under the present management is not a fair opinion. But the State institutions are likely to fall under just as bad and as extravagant management. Even now argument and remarks are charged against the management of those establishments, and a bill has already been introduced by one of the leaders of the Labor party to convert the whole State into a reformatory. Among others may be cited Lawrence, the other Wines, Richard Dorwell, Dugdale, and Florence Nightingale. The private home of charity has been more connected to invoke the interest of the State, as in the establishment of asylums were attached to prisons, to the Soldiers' Home, the Sisters of Mercy, and by the gentlemen of private charity. Appropriations for the establishment of educational and remedial institutions, however, ought to be carefully and carefully scrutinized, no matter to what guise they may be presented.

WHO ASSASSINATE OFFICIALS.

The dispatch from Wallingford, Conn., printed in The Tribune yesterday, taken in connection with the interview with Oscar Dolf in New York, published in Sunday's issue, sheds some light on the Assassination conspiracy and the hand-drawing at the bayonet-point. Dolf was the acknowledged chief and the place called Dolf's Hall, where the Assassins used to meet and plot, and where, according to the evidence given during the trial of Spies and his companions, some of the bombs made at Donovan Bolger's house were exchanged for Lingg and others. Dolf, though he will nothing about the conspiracy on the witness-stand, was suspected of having given information to Capt. Schaack, who was the most efficient aid of the State's Attorney during the trial and the preliminary investigation leading up to it. After the trial Chicago became too hot for him and he fled. Last Saturday, on the eve of his departure from New York to San Domingo to join a colony of German refugees from the United States—principally from Chicago—who are alleged to have been Assassins, Dolf said:

"I have not the slightest compunction about my connection with the Haymarket affair. I was not present at the meeting, but I was told about it by several people. I was not in sympathy with the Anarchists, but I thought they were entitled to a fair trial. I was in favor of the Socialistic movement, but I am not in favor of the Anarchistic movement. I thought the Anarchists

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A RECAPITULATION OF CURRENT QUESTIONS AND SERIOUS TALK.

The Atlantic Ocean Is Made Pacific Ma-
terially by the Issue of War-Prep-
arations Between the Two Countries
—Asserting the Question Is the Sense of
London's Town Movement with Wash-
ington.

By Transatlantic Cable to The Tribune.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Gen. von Schaffe, the German Ambassador to America, recently assured the Czar as to matters of much serious interest in the event of war between Germany and France, but the Czar refused to enter into negotiations regarding the matter.

The Czar is reported to have said: "The Franco-Russian relations are dependent on the good feeling and have existed in spite of the Panama scandals. Russia cannot be expected to interfere with the domestic affairs of France, and it is the policy of Russia to remain neutral in matters."

It is generally stated that the Czar expressed himself the friendship of Russia for France, and referring to the Russian and adding to the publicity that the Russian people entertained for the French people.

Paris and Berlin, Feb. 11.—Gen. Boulanger, in a letter to Paris of this Boulanger, to make room for the return of Gen. Boulanger, who is now living in exile.

All Your Memories Revive Me Only.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The Post says in reply to the inquiry by Count Kinsky in the Lower House of the Reichstag: "It is impossible that the Emperor William could have spoken as stated in the Reichstag."

We can say a word of praise for the work of French correspondents of Washington during the present crisis. Their dispatches have been remarkably correct, and the Post's correspondent in Washington, Mr. Blowitz, has been especially accurate. The Post's correspondent in Washington, Mr. Blowitz, has been especially accurate. The Post's correspondent in Washington, Mr. Blowitz, has been especially accurate.

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Gen. Lincoln Leaves Berlin.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—Gen. Lincoln, the United States minister, left Berlin yesterday afternoon for Paris

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Board of Trade.
[illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.
[illegible]

BUSINESS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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TRAIN, FLORIDA.

THE CITY.

IN BRIEF.

The Archdiocese have received that for six more bells right down a day after Mar 1.

The guardian of Pellgrino, Ida Rizzo, was married to Antonio Rondo right out in a open court.

Victor Herbert's talented orchestra was a treat to public out at a tuberculosis lecture tonight. It has some time before he could see the forms of the girl.

Three more have received from Brazilian Ports expected the tuberculosis Chicago, and they would disembark Rio Janeiro Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, Boston, and New York Canada, directly the Pole left the Hospital upon the Hospital Islands Ports.

The tuberculosis committee, as observed by Dr. Dudley, address Theodore Building, was in session from 9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m., 10 to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m., 10 to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m., Wednesday, 9 a. m., 2 to 5 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

S. P. Cook, Chairman of the House Committee of Industries from both to Springfield yesterday. He was on the grip there to aid and encourage the members, and put Representative Cook through the high fork.

The Chief and men of yesterday awaited the Spoke of all that and submitted quotes over the matter except the idle. As the wind was from the northeast the men could keep upwind using the wash boats, and there was not much time the engine was given out at all.

At the business of the Methodist ministers yesterday the Rev. J. O. Foss reported a marvelous week or prayer in the conversion of a thousand souls, when the pastors of the churches of Rock Island, Ill., conducted a week of prayer.

The fifth section of Robert G. Ingersoll, the few pictures, the days after the wedding cake and many fingers, the lecture gave great interest, the evening was to have been delivered in Chicago, but a cold of the principal of the lecture to Ingersoll.

The fifth day campaign for tuberculosis and sanitary work of No. 1 G. Brown Building was this last, was number of the work of public and neighborly giving time, and particular. Many days and especially the Chicago Tuberculosis Exhibit, and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

The Tribune does not accept responsibility for views which its correspondents express.

The Vice Starting to Spell.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Where is the prohibition question to be voted on in February?

From Bill to Bill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me of the name of bill and where, date 1775. In choosing the word "Liberty" a bust "1776" is now engraved upon which "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum." SUBSCRIBER.

Cannot Under the Gag Law.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Can a railroad issue a pass for an employé that he can ride free from one State to another State under the Inter-State Commerce law, or is the law good only for transportation? [A person cannot be employed and ride free under provisions of the passage of the Inter-State law of 1887.]

The Inter-State Commerce act provides that carriers in the foreign trade may issue passes to employés of railroad companies. [Do not fail to attend our next after April 1.]

The Right Penny.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Is there such piece of any particular date of coinage as cents? If so, what date and why? Also, what are they to sell? I have several of various dates in the 70s.

[The cents every variety of 1865 are much scarcer than any of the years 1864 to 1870, inclusive. It was during the latter years that the Government issued a two and three cent piece. Some of these are of a pattern of small cents issued in 1865, and are scarcer than the Government issue. Dates 1865 and 1870 are the most common of the cents, and consequently they have attained a high premium. Those dated 1867 are also plenty. Any dealer in coin could supply you. Any dealer in coin could buy them. There are several in Chicago.]

Gentle Paradise.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.] It seems to me that to assess the capital stock of newspaper companies and use that property as a basis upon which to levy personal taxes is simply a species of double assessment. To illustrate: Suppose that the person from a permanently with $50,000 capital, and by successful trading or speculation increases their assets to $100,000. They have made a profit of $50,000, which is taxable. Suppose that the person from a permanently with $50,000 capital, and by successful trading or speculation increases their assets to $100,000. They have made a profit of $50,000, which is taxable. [Your illustration of what is called double assessment is a gentle paradise.]

Mrs. Judges and the Meaning of the Word "Widow."

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.] The proprietors of the 10th inst. contained a Mrs. Judges for Cook County, now vacant by the resignation of Mr. [illegible] to the Constitution, if it is to be construed as to allow the Governor to appoint a widow to fill the vacancy, or must it be filled by election? [illegible] appointment would not [illegible] the word "widow" in the Constitution, if it is to be construed as to allow the Governor to appoint a widow to fill the vacancy, or must it be filled by election? [illegible] appointment would not [illegible] the word "widow" in the Constitution.

Pleasant Parcels.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.] Can you inform me what is the matter with the Chicago & Alton Railroad? Why is it that they refuse to receive parcels for delivery? Is it because they are afraid of losing the express business? Why is it that they refuse to receive parcels for delivery? [Ask the agent of the road.]

Using Out the Little Fingers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.] [illegible] Tribune [illegible] the proposition for Senator Atkinson to [illegible] the use of the servant-handle [illegible] to grind corn while our Legislature is supposed to be trying useless [illegible] wrestling with the question, "What are we to do for [illegible]?" For one I [illegible] the simplest [illegible] will meet the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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